

## Faculty discontent grows over large library cutback

By ALICE NIWINSKI and ANDY ZMIJEWSKI

Growing faculty discontent has brought attention to the fact that the library situation is critical.

Reliable sources have indicated that the Vanier Library budget, which in better times was over \$100,000 has been reduced to \$30,000.

Chief librarian G. Trowsdale said he wouldn't confirm these figures, but he admitted that the library budget had been "cut extensively".

"Our budget is so small it is pitiable", he said. "We have a small amount to cover subscriptions, continuing works, and urgent requests, but we have to exercise the greatest caution."

All faculty requests are evaluated, processed and we have tried to be as discreet and as careful as possible", Mr. Trowsdale continued. "Preference is being given to new courses and new professors".

Until recently, although the library was still more than half as large as the library association recommends, it had been growing steadily.

Dr. F.G. Adams, a member of the library board revealed that the sum which had been requested for the library was \$300,000. This was termed impossible.

"But it is not," Dr. Adams explained,

"an administration plot to do us out of books. The internal budget is fair. If the blame can be placed anywhere it would have to be on the difficulty in obtaining financial support from the government".

Several professors however, have suggested that the amount spent on the athletic program is not proportional to the overall budget of the college and fails to consider priorities. Hinting at this weakness Dr. Adams declared "it may be we are moving in the wrong direction in the overall plotting of growth".

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At the same time he stressed Loyola's difficult position. "Even the growth of our athletic program is an important psychological factor in gaining support for Loyola".

Dr. Adams pointed out that financial difficulties have also affected other universities. "It is easier to get government aid or private contributions for those things which pay for themselves such as residences. A library doesn't", he said.

All professors interviewed by the news have called the situation "very critical".

"It is demoralizing for the faculty people", declared Dr. Davies of the English department, which has had less than a

third of its orders filled since last December.

"We spent quite a bit of time checking the many weaknesses in the library and making lists to supply its needs" he continued. Then last December the library budget was frozen. Only after pressure was applied were our most urgent requests considered, a small fraction of the original requests.

Dr. Davies said that the faculty had little voice in this or other administration matters.

Joe Tascone, chairman of the Sociology Department suggested that "with student pressures for less formal instruction and more self-direction a library is even more important. If we get to an educational arrangement which frees students from formal lectures the university library is indispensable".

## New 'manifesto' garners backing

By PETER KELLY

LMSA President Chuck McDougall, in an attempt to initiate change on the Loyola campus, presented to the Board of Directors Tuesday evening his formula for university reform.

The motion, containing fourteen points that McDougall sees as vital to Loyola's future, was drawn up by himself, members of the faculty and by Steve Hreha, head of the now defunct SDU.

Initially planned as an SDU manifesto, the program for reform was adopted by McDougall as an executive motion when the student activist organization folded.

Originally intended for discussion by the Board at Tuesday's meeting, the motion was withdrawn by McDougall until Wednesday's session to allow Board members the opportunity to study

see BOARD, page 14

## Loyola rejects 'Dawson' unless Quebec helps out

By DAVID ALLNUTT

The Loyola administration will refuse to allow Dawson College the use of any Loyola facilities for its CEGEP students next year, the NEWS has learned from a very high level source this week.

The College will reconsider its stand on one condition only, that the provincial government supply the funds for additional capital expansion on the campus.

Of the five alternatives considered by the Dawson Board of Directors, concerning the temporary role of the Montreal universities in the English CEGEP program next year, one now stands in the forefront.

Though McGill and Sir George are also expected to answer negatively to the Dawson proposals due to acute space problems, Frank McLaughlin, Dawson board chairman, is still pushing for university participation next year.

The most viable alternative in this: 1,500 Grade 11 graduates in June, 1969, will be placed on the campuses of the three universities under direct Dawson control.

Meanwhile, what one Loyola administration official terms "a fantastic veil of secrecy" still shrouds the entire question of Dawson College.

Originally it had been hoped an English CEGEP (General and Vocational College) could have been ready to admit students

to its two and three year programs in September, 1968.

Inaction by the provincial department of education and the English community forced postponement for a year.

University presidents and principals here are extremely reluctant to say anything, even "off the record". The NEWS has consistently been told to direct all questions to Mr. McLaughlin.

He, in turn, maintains silence on the hypothesis that the entire question is "internal to Dawson".

Across the province, the French CEGEP students are becoming disillusioned with the present conditions at their institutions.

CEGEP Lionel Groulx in Ste. Therese has been seized by its student body. There are indications that students at other Quebec CEGEPs will attempt similar coups to back their demands:

a) establishment of a second French-language university in Montreal to handle the flood of CEGEP grads next year;

b) reversal of Quebec policy to slice \$5,000,000 from the student aid budget for this year;

c) reorganization of the colleges at administrative and academic levels.

The local administration at Lionel Groulx does not oppose the takeover and will not fight for eviction of the students.

## What's inside

We welcome back "Blip", the poor man's guide to satisfying reading (and also the NEWS, weekly supplement). Included this time are:

...a discussion of intervention in Biafra

... a trip with the junta through Greece

...and peek at this autumn's best-seller.

(Because of Monday's legal holiday, the NEWS will publish Wednesday and Friday of next week.)

With more leg showing than at a barbeque, Loyola co-eds find the micro-skirt a successful distraction from the Caf's cuisine. (Photos by Steve Thibault)



**Calendar**

OCTOBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

by Eva de Gosztonyi

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### Today

There will be an Action Committee, formerly known as the SDU, teach-in from 12 to 2 p.m. in the Smith Auditorium.

The Varsity Soccer Team plays a return match in St. Jean today at the Military College at 2 p.m.

Attention! Members of the Loyola English Students' Society! there will be a meeting in the Guadagni Lounge at 5 p.m. re. passing of the constitution and election of a complete and new executive.

And... the High School is

sponsoring a sock hop from 8 to 12 p.m. in the Smith Auditorium foyer.

### Saturday

The victorious Foot ball Warriors meet Bishops on home ground at 2 p.m. on the Athletic Field. Come cheer them on to another victory!

The soccer Team plays again, this time against "Mac", at 2 p.m. at MacDonald College.

### Monday

Thanksgiving A holiday  
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## College cut short - in the red

Though the provincial government has apparently come through with its promises of short term financial assistance to Loyola, the college will face a \$800,000 operating deficit this year.

President Malone told Loyola News that Quebec had provided the \$4,000,000 originally promised last March. A threatened

march on the legislature by Loyola students then forced the government to make emergency funds available.

"Expansion will necessarily be nil", Malone said.

There is question as to whether the government grant comes as a lump sum or will be spread out over as many as 10 years.

## Comm. Arts ready for big time

Loyola is now fully equipped to handle a half-hour program on a major Montreal television network, but the attempts which have been made in the past to establish one have failed.

A few years ago, Klaus Fuchs, now a fourth year Communication Arts major investigated the possibility that a staff of Loyola students could produce a program at Channel 9, using equipment supplied by the station.

The idea proved impractical because of the lack of qualified students to cope with the technical operations. But this is no longer the case as a result of the

television workshop sponsored by the Communication Arts department.

CFCF had tried to establish a University of the Year program with a panel of representatives from Montreal universities and colleges setting down guidelines for the show. Channel 12 did not proceed with the plan because of indecision on the part of McGill and the University of Montreal.

A program on university affairs is currently produced on Channel 9 by a group of twenty or thirty Sir George Williams students, headed by James Joyce, president of T.V. Sir George.



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## Campus Quotes

with SUE SZUBA

**Q. What was your reaction to SDU (society for a Democratic University) being formed on campus?**



Ross Hastings

A. I thought they had some real good ideas but it's too soon to judge. A breakthrough for reforms was inevitable but because of Loyola's financial position they can't get anywhere yet.

Donna Black

A. We've only heard limited things about the SDU like in the News. They haven't come out of themselves yet so we can't tell if they can get the reforms.



Rene St. Marie

A. We need reforms on campus but an SDU is not the way to get them. If we need instigators why not the student council?

Gordie Macneil

A. Handled properly, it's a useful organization; handled improperly, it's a disaster. In theory an SDU is a good idea but is too risky if the wrong people are running it...



Deana Albertini

A. The motives are good but I don't want to see violent means to achieve them. The administration is just as aware of the need of reforms. With the administration and the SDU maybe something could be achieved.

Peter Caulderhead

A. I'd like to know more about their motives and plans but in any case I'd be extremely against any violent means.

photos by STEVE THIBAUT

## SDU disbands

# New Action Committee in

By JOSE MANN

"The SDU was synonymous on campus with violence, so it's been disbanded". So said SDU co-ordinators Steve Hreha and Alex Genis. Its new name is the Action Committee.

Hreha wanted it emphasised that the SDU had no intention of carrying on in the tradition of the McGill or Simon Fraser chapters of the SDU or Columbia's SDS.

priority of allotment of monies at the moment it will begin with the mobilization of student opinion on such subjects as the present state of the caf, and possibilities of naming Loyola a bilingual college.

## CAF psyche-out

"The caf situation is deplorable. It should have new ventilation, and be painted in liveable colors. If the administration doesn't want to paint it, we'll be quite willing to do so ourselves", said Genis. If so, the colors promise to be psychedelic.

As for a bilingual Loyola, the new Action Committee feels that the English cannot afford to be isolated. They are against pulling out of UGEQ for that reason, and they want to find out why no action has been taken by UGEQ about Loyola.

Other issues to be brought up are the closure of the paperback book store, and the library's frozen budget vis-a-vis the relatively "open" budget of the athletic complex.

## Teach-in

These issues will be presented to the Loyola student body at a "Teach In" to be held

in the Smith Auditorium at noon Friday.

The committee intends to deal with student apathy by setting up Guerilla Theatres on campus. These five minutes skits are based on the guerilla strategem of attack and retreat, usually before the security guards get there. In hippie jargon it is better referred to as "blowing your mind".

This method is one used by the Living Theatre in Montreal. Its purpose is maximum impression with the least amount of time involved.

The usual methods of leaflets and petitions will also be used.

## No budget

The committee doesn't plan to ask the treasury board for a budget. "We're working with ideas not money" said Genis. Significantly, the new committee is composed of former SDU members as well as other students whom the name SDU had frightened off.

Genis says that the new committee hopes to push each issue as fast as possible. Though it is highly ideological, he hopes it will work.

"It's up to the students. We just bring a topic to the front. Then we play it by ear", he said.

## Non-violence

"We want reform but reform without violence," he said. "We didn't plot to blow-up the library and David, or to bomb Father Malone's car".

"All we wanted was to show students areas which needed reform and that these reforms were not impossible to get".

Wednesday afternoon a meeting was held with Father Malone to explain to him the purpose of the former SDU, now the Action Committee. This was done to clarify the atmosphere. "We didn't want Malone to get upset about the Action Committee", said Genis.

## Student's voice

The purpose of this committee is to give students a say in

## Hallers OK Houghton

The furor of Hingston Hall politics is finally over.

Wednesday's referendum in the Hall indicated that the executive of Peter Houghton would remain in office for the duration of the term. Vote count was 85 per cent for Houghton.

Houghton was vice-president in Jean Loiselle's executive before the latter resigned his post last week as president.

When many residents became dissatisfied with the Loiselle administration during the first few weeks of the academic year, non-confidence a referendum was called.

Though many irregularities occurred during the voting, the results anti-Loiselle, the president resigned.

Wednesday's balloting was in effect a re-call vote because of the irregularities.

## Langley opts for reform

Changes are more than promised now at Langley Hall. The girls can look forward to an improvement of rules for the 68-69 year. The reason for such optimism is the committee being organized for such reforms.

The elections for a committee chairman will be held next week. The girl must be one holding no other office so she will have enough time to offer.

"We don't want to rush it", said Jackie Lahaut, president of the Residence Council,

though certain rules will be revised very soon". Curfew will receive immediate attention as well as the abolition of the merit system.

Five girls whether they hold another office or not can run for the committee. There may be an increase of members as needed.

"It's the role of both the council and the women of Langley to evaluate change, and maintain what they feel is best for their growth and emancipation", said Miss Lahaut.

## Board of Directors

# Adopt reform motions

By DIANE PARENT

The "out with the old and in with the new" spirit never quite made it with the Board of Directors this week, as it promptly slashed three months off its life and ensured an orientation period for its successors.

Annual general elections for the Board of Directors will be held on November 1st, 1968... one month from now. The old Board will end its term of office on December 1st. There is a month lap-over before the take-over by the New Board - a month that that will be used to orient and educate the new Board with various issues.

Presidential elections will be held in the last week of January, and the new Executive will take over on March 1st.

In past years, the new Executive awaited the new Board for two months. But this year the latter will be instated for two

months prior to the Executive take over.

Student participation in student government will be aided by these measures passed at the Board meeting:

a) posting of agendas on bulletin boards in Philosopher's Circles a few days prior to the Board meeting, and the printing of a summary of the agenda in Loyola News.

b) instituting regular monthly meetings between Board members and students, to encourage open debate.

An enquiry into the price of books sold at the bookstore is underway with John Walsh as its chairman. A report of the enquiry will be handed out to the students by October 18th.

A general evaluation into the role of members on the Board of

Directors was sparked by Gary Cirko. This was brought about through Kevin Newton's speculation that the Board was ill-advised concerning a motion of establishing WUSC on Loyola's campus.

This motion was later withdrawn, but Gary Cirko pointed out that the Board could not be expected to familiarize themselves with each motion, if agendas were given out a day before the meeting.

This led to a brief discussion with Board members recognizing the need of better communication. General motions will now have to be accompanied by a paper outlining the motion on hand and giving more details.

Board members also stated that they intend to meet more frequently between Board meetings to discuss certain issues.



## editorial

## An either-or choice between sports and the library

The shocking situation within the Vanier Library this year is an indelible blemish on the wisdom and good faith of our administration and a crippling blow to the intellectual integrity of our institution.

Aspiring as a community to uplift the quality of education at Loyola and, more personally, as individuals seeking to better ourselves, we are sitting listlessly by while our final opportunity for success is irrationally aborted.

No one can deny that a library is integral to the foundation of any university. And accepting this, it's fair to conclude that when the library's budget tumbles downward in the administration's list of priorities, the essence of the institution is being compromised.

This is, in effect, what is happening to the Vanier and to Loyola this year.

When it was built a few years ago, the Vanier Library was hailed as the embodiment of Loyola's determination to upgrade its standards and to provide the best possible educational facilities for its students and faculty.

Yet, something happened along the way. Que-

bec City became troublesome and the grants didn't flow in. Thus the library stayed still while our academic programs grew.

Since the building of the Vanier, another development occurred: the construction of the Athletic Complex. In the same spirit, this was heralded as a symbol of new Loyola enlightenment and concern of the total well-being of its community.

But, surprisingly enough, the government's failure to provide grants did little to deter the fantastic expansion of our athletic program. They just kept building and building and building. So much so, in fact, that we now 'have the most highly-developed program in Canada', says the athletic brochure.

The recent austerity program of the college, the same one that almost forced us to march on Quebec, the same one that explains the cutback of the library budget to a fraction of what it was in former years, the same one that has prevented the building of a student centre, the same one that has forced the increase in residence fees of \$100 - has had little effect

on the development of athletics at Loyola.

And this absurd misplacement of priorities is showing its toll. While we continue to lure competent professors to Loyola and continue developing more expansive academic programs, we're discovering that the college library can barely service a CEGEP, let alone a university.

But we have a great sports program.

The community must demand that this be changed now. A committee, composed of students, faculty and administration, should be immediately setup to study the spending priorities of the college. All junior and senior varsity sports which are minor in terms of participation and spectator-appeal should be immediately suspended. All revenues collected from the highly-questionable \$4 student athletic fee increase this year should be immediately siphoned into a special library fund.

The faculty has begun to mobilize against this state of affairs and so have many students. Everyone in the community has the responsibility to more than just sympathize, but to protest - actively and persistently - until we become an educational institution again.

T.B.



"THOSE DAMN EMPTY BOOKSHELVES!!"

## Stanfield's speech

"To everything there is a season, a time to criticize and a time to propose."

Mr. Stanfield's decision to make a major policy statement on the Biafran situation before a college audience was certainly no mere accident. The issues underlying the crisis in that country put into sharp contrast the values of the twentieth century political establishment and the increasing skepticism of the generation that is to inherit it.

Mr. Stanfield's position as leader of the opposition is unique. He is able to criticize the government for inaction, and to propose that humane action be taken. His proposals are not only popular, they are humanitarian, Christian, no doubt sincere, and altogether praiseworthy.

Yet Mr. Stanfield does not risk political miscalculation, and possible long-range disaster. If the Government of Canada, however, were to accept his proposals, and if the action taken as a result of them was considered as an act of aggression by the government of Lagos, then the resulting situation might conceivably be worse than the original one.

And here is the root of the conflict. The leader of the opposition has the opportunity in our existing governmental system to urge humanitarian and just legislation. The Prime Minister, unfortunately, is not always in a position to act according to these demands.

No one, students and politicians alike, rejoices in the fact that thousands of men, women and children are dying of starvation. Yet government cannot create an unfavourable international situation through interference. Surely, was Mr. Stanfield's party in power, he too would have to weigh and balance all the complex factors.

In making his proposals before a group of students, Mr. Stanfield unknowingly blows in the already warm coals of frustration of the people who have felt for a long time that such a situation should never be allowed to exist.

The old dilemma between what is right and what is wrong has given way, of necessity, to a sort of morality of ambiguity that balances the suffering we may have to endure against the present and future sufferings of another human group. The real crisis in this moral system is that somebody's got to be the judge. Who then can deny the inheriting generation their right to declare: "I don't want to play God"?

michael monty

## Loyola NEWS

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LITHO: JOURNAL OFFSET,  
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The phenomena in living in a right wing campus is that it's sentiments are always expressed "en masse". Like any corporate structure the activists alienate themselves. Perhaps it is an indignant characteristic of this west end district that consoles itself with outrageous verbal trivia on the merits of "law and order" and the necessity of an authoritative finger pointer before a consensus of direction is taken. Unfortunately the majority of students have jailed student involvement within the walls of taverns and cafeterias. The S.D.U. movement presents an opportunity that has been buried for years under a flurry of diplomatic nods by our student leaders to other campuses. The only problem being who shall point "the authoritative finger"?.....(Angelo)

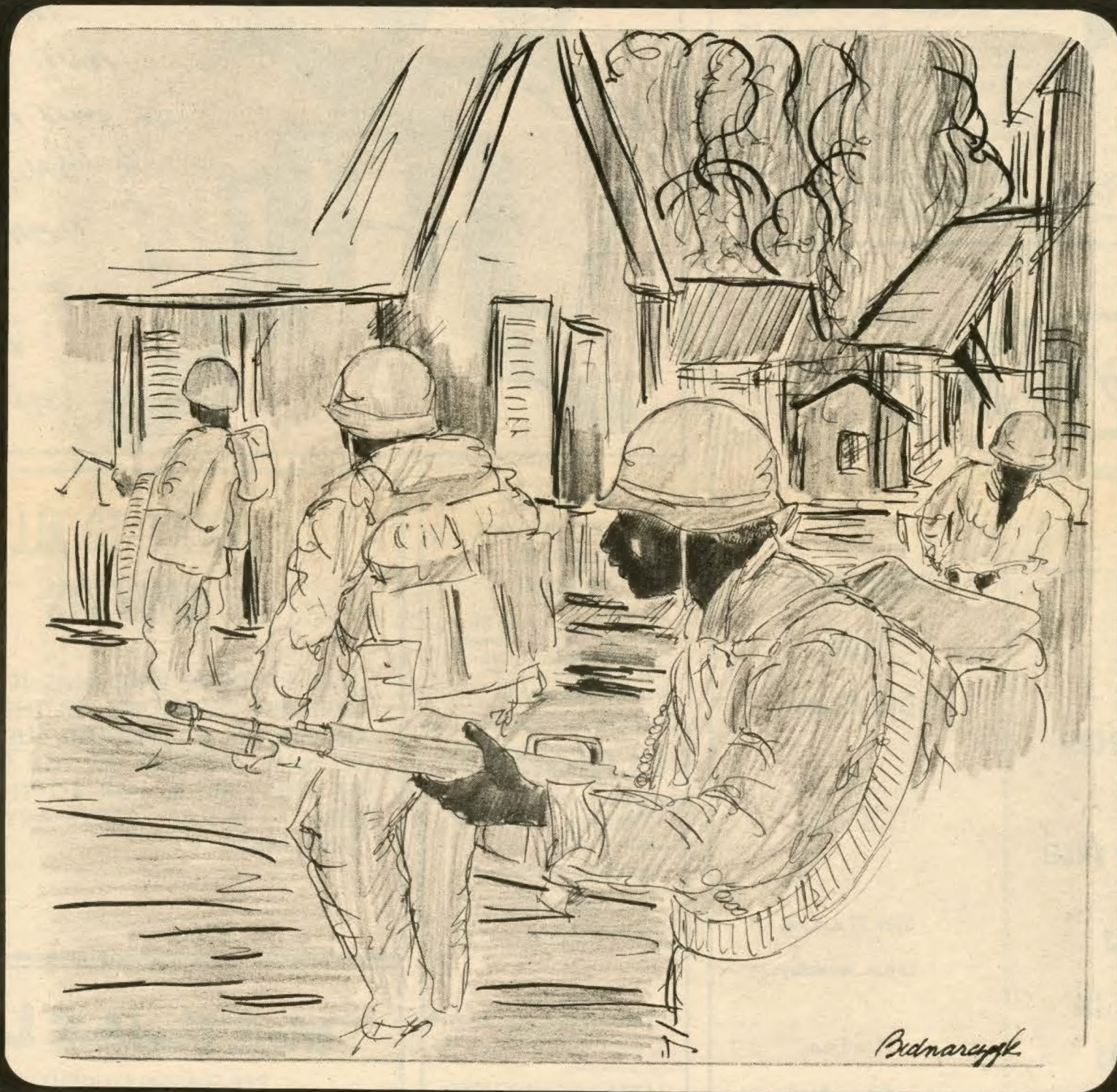
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# BLIP

volume 1 no 3

the weekly supplement of the Loyola News



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# DLR Greece . . . the Junta . . . a question of time

A popular political joke in Greece these days goes like this.

A spate of jokes was spreading thru Athens about the junta, and Interior Minister Patakos, extremely sensitive to all kinds of criticism ordered that the source of the jokes be found. Immediately, the police launched an intensive search and came up with a glib 70 year old from the Piraeas area. The old man was brought before Patakos, who berated him. "The jokes wouldn't bother me so much if they were true," said Patakos, "but you know very well that 90% of the country is behind us! Wait a minute, cried the old man, I didn't make that one up!

This joke is significant only insofar as it represents the popular misconception widely held outside Greece that the junta has no grass roots support. Nothing can be further from the truth. Throughout Greece, citizens from all walks of life will tell you that they are quite relieved the coup of April 21, 1967 "normalized" the situation and relieved the country of dynamite-keg aspects of every day Greek politics.

Chronic political instability had been a trademark of Greece since the departure of former Premier George Karamanlis in 1964. The fact that this widely admired conservative resigned after a clash with the royal palace was symptomatic of one of the main illnesses of Greek politics. Monarchical prerogatives prevented the premier and Parliament from acting independently without threat of veto or political manipulation. After 1964, the interference of the monarchy was instrumental in preventing the establishment of a stable government and became itself the centre of a stormy debate between conservative and reformists who wanted to abolish it. The stewardship of George Papandreu, who succeeded Karamanlis, was marked by his attempt to oust entrenched conservative forces in the political establishment and in the army. This move was blocked by the king and the establishment. Soon Parliament took on the chaotic characteristics of the French Fourth Republic obstruction, vindictive argument, even fist fights between deputies.

Papandreu and others went to the street gathering around them militant youth groups, many recruited from the sprawling poverty-line slums of Athens. Demonstrations, battles with police and occasional burning and looting heightened the tension in Athens. The Leftists were gathering strength in the streets while Parliament continued to remain immobile.

It is the belief of many Greeks and a story assiduously propagated by the junta and the press that the demonstrations in Athens were merely a prelude to a Leftist plot to take over the government. Supposedly this was to be achieved by a movement similar to the French revolution of last May. Many a citizen will tell you that civil war was narrowly averted. Whether or not there is any validity to this belief is open to question. Despite the buildup of hostility, violence in the streets and confrontation in Parliament it seems rather farfetched to believe that the Greek Communists were primed for a comeback. All but exterminated in 1949 their official political apparatus exists only in exile. Furthermore, nothing like the strong French student or labour structures existed to act as the necessary catalysts to planned revolt.

The government and its servile newspapers have a somewhat more creditable rationale. The real reason the colonels had to act, they say, was to forestall the reelection of George Papandreu in May, which would have allowed the communists in by the back door. Papandreu, it is claimed, in order to ensure victory for his Centrist party had made secret agreements with officials of the Communist front minority party E.D.A. Papandreu would have had to pay for this crypto-communist support in terms of policy and vital cabinet posts. Civil war would have been the end result, the argument concludes for an illegally contrived majority of this sort could not have arbitrarily imposed its will on the nation.

A word here on the Athens dailies which comprise the main newspaper market throughout Greece. Even before the 25th of April "revolution" six of the eight dailies were already right-of-centre oriented. The two other Leftist newspapers were quickly closed down. The six remaining, some already politically sympathetic to the coup and its ideals quickly seemed to vie with one another in praising the regime. The "Free People" for one, carried a front page editorial series condemning prerevolutionary Greek politics and extolling the "saviours of the

Greek nation". These papers do not exactly pride themselves for their restraint. Eager to please and taking advantage of the total lack of opposition they carry on a campaign of vilification against former leaders (particularly Andreas and George Papandreu) and are quick to answer any foreign criticism of the regime.

One memorable editorial in the "Nightly" answered a demand made by a British laborite backbencher that Greece be expelled from NATO because of the anti-democratic nature of its government. The "Nightly", ever so smoothly, pointed out that NATO had been created to prevent Communism, not to protect democracy. Obviously, it said, any government as hostile to communism as Greece's was fulfilling the aims of NATO, democracy or no.

The only newspaper which has managed to maintain its equilibrium and respectability is the "step" but even it is forced to carry government releases (EG: Statements by political prisoners that they have not



## 21 ΑΠΡΙΛΙΟΥ

*Not too subtle symbol of  
revolution, Phoenix-like  
resurrection of Greece  
through the military.*

been tortured) and ads (EG: (Vote) Yes to the (new) constitution-Yes to democracy). Although press censorship was theoretically lifted in July there was no noticeable rush by government opponents to start printing again.

As one moves away from Athens attitudes become less ideological and more emotional. Issues become more black and white. Along the roads and even on mountain sides the official slogans of the revolution flash by with monotonous regularity; Long Live the 21st of April, Long Live the National Government Long live the Army and Greece For Christian Greeks Cosmopolitan Athens could not endure such enthusiasm without embarrassment. But it is out here in the countryside and villages and small towns that men lost brothers, sisters, wives and children in the cruel civil war conflict of 1945-49 and it is here that the junta receives its strongest mandate. Coercion and social pressure are more easily brought to bear in the small community but the need for it is minimal.

"The new government is doing things," people will tell you. There are more public projects and employment is up. But more than anything else the new government is honest, and in this simple statement lies their hope for a change from the stagnant provincialism of the past where parliamentary government had become a farce. What had it been like?

"Demagoguery, graft, and bureaucracy. No one could get anything done without the help of the local M.P. and once you went to him for help you owed him a favour". The speaker had firsthand experience. As the chief surgeon in the town hospital he had been the most respected man in his community. But after 30 years of service, a political disagreement with his M.P. brought him a quick dismissal. The accusations of injustice and incompetence though, hardly rivaled the stories of corruption. Over the years countless M.P.'s have lined their pockets and left their constituencies as barren as they found them. Unlike Canada where many M.P.s earn less than they would in private practice, in a poor country like Greece politics too easily became an end in itself.

The sense of alienation from true participatory democracy and the hard core cynicism about politicians and their "to the winner go the spoils" attitude certainly made the Colonels coup much easier, particularly in rural Greece. In any case no one had any choice. But the point is that the coup could hardly have been such an unmitigated success unless large masses of the population had been exasperated by the previous governments to such a degree that indifference or cautious optimism greeted the change.

It would seem then that the Colonel's coup of April 21st was welcomed not only by hard line Conservatives who feared a socialist takeover but also by those who had lost faith in the Parliamentary process and who saw a desperate need for reforming it. By acquiescing to the coup, by giving the new regime a trial period, this latter segment gave the Colonels a De Facto majority and thus a mandate to proceed with an illdefined policy fraught with danger but holding some promise for the future.

Some progress has been made. The rural areas have benefited. \$30,000,000 was distributed gratuitously among thousands of farmers struggling to gain financial independence from their landlords, enabling them to pay off final installments. This summer all blue collar workers were given a 15% wage increase. Perhaps these were bribes. But a new constitution has been written and passed in nationwide plebiscite. The 25% absentee figure from the polls can be taken as a censure toward an illegally constituted government. Not a reflection upon the value of the constitution. As one young man answered, when asked how he was going to vote. "I'm going to be sick on Oct. 29".

The constitution itself contains some solid reforms including a sharp reduction in the functions of the throne, educational qualifications for M.P.'s the reduction of their number to 150, along with financial controls on their spending. So that positions of influence cannot be bartered, the cabinet will be appointed by the government, not chosen from elected M.P.s.

Some reservations do arise though about the M.P. Qualifications committee. Will it be used to discriminate against socialist contenders?

In any case the question now in Greece is When? When will the constitution be implemented? Already the moderates are asking and in a while even the farmers will be asking.

How long will the people be willing to hear strong man George Papadopoulos promise that "elections will come sooner than you think". And then the next week state that "this government will remain until all its fundamental objectives have been fulfilled"? Observed one aged woman:

"The Greeks are tired of fighting, they have fought more in this century than anyone else, they do not want to fight now, not yet anyway". True but by the same token they have not been adverse to fighting. Will it happen? Its up to the Colonel.

*by Geracimos Pollakis*





# BIAFRA: A HISTORY...

## INTRODUCTION

Due to a complete biased news media the Biafran war has been grossly misrepresented. Amid counter accusations of "genocide", a word completely out of context in Nigeria, the war still remains an indiscriminate waste with resultant war crimes on BOTH sides.

Enough has been said of the "starving millions" presently dying inside the remnants of a once rich eastern province of Nigeria. Let us first take a look at the structure of Nigeria and then objectively if possible some of the factors that build up to the Biafran secession.

Geographically Nigeria is divided into three major regions.

1-The North: population 30,000,000 roughly half of the total population, most of whom are of Hausa-Fulani origin. The main religion is Mohammedism.

2-The West: population 12,000,000 mainly from the Yoruba tribe. Their religion is basically Christianity.

3-The East: population 12,000,000. 59% of which are Ibo. They too are Christians.

The constitution drafted for Nigeria in the late 50's created a federal system of government based on administrative divisions carried over from the Colonial period. The reason why Nigeria could go on being governed under the traditional British style government have been repeatedly discussed. The old structure was badly out of balance: one region (the North) was larger than the rest of Nigeria combined, and power crystallized around major ethnic groups which tended to dominate the other communities in the regions and reduced the federal government to an exercise in tactical cooperation between two of the big tribes against the third. It was clear that a letter-balanced internal administrative and political structure was the only hope for a stable government and progress in Nigeria after independence in 1960.

General rejoicing throughout the South and even to some extent in the North, greeted the military coup that toppled the federal and regional governments on Jan. 15, 1966. The people believed a better era had begun.

General Ironsi Ibo from the East took control of the government. He began his military regime with a built in dilemma that he was never able to resolve satisfactorily. The young officers who had initiated the coup had in the process ruthlessly shot a number of senior Northern officers in an army that was predominantly Northern in its rank and file.

Ironsi knew that he would alienate the Southern, and particularly the Ibo, intelligentsia if he punished the organizers of the coup, and that he would leave the rank and file of his army, embittered and suspicious if he did not. Unfortunately he was not able to make up his mind on this matter or even his basic purpose - whether he would continue the legitimacy of the constitution and the previous government or carry forward the revolt of the generals i.e. to implement badly needed reforms and to govern in a way that would conciliate the various political and ethnic factions, the country, and also heal the rift in the army.

By his ambivalence he allowed the regional cleavages of the previous regime to reassert themselves in the federal army and the civil service. When he tried belatedly to unify Nigeria by decree in May 1966 he found the

bureaucrats representing sectional interests, especially those from the North and West, were resistant. The rumor began to spread that Ironsi's real purpose was to discard the federal constitution and consolidate Nigeria under the domination of the Ibos. There were valid reasons for thinking this way.

As a matter of fact it was only 2 days after the promulgation of the unification decree that the first civilian uprisings against Ironsi's regime took place in the North. These uprisings were of course directed against the Ibos (generally holding a large supply of wealth). Who instigated these riots? In the months that followed the military take over ousted Hausa-Fulani political leaders, some bureaucrats, and a few embittered traditionalists fostered the targeting of the Ibos in their midst as somehow responsible for all the frustrations facing Northern society - from rising food prices to the decline of Northern power in the central government. Hundreds were killed and thousands fled the country.

With the aid of hind sight it is easy to look back and say that this was clearly a sign demonstrating the fragility of the regime. Unrest within the army itself came to a head two months later. On July 29, while Ironsi was touring the country to plea for national unity and an end to tribalism, a mutiny of Northern soldiers broke out near Lagos the Capital. Ibo officers who

cess but as word reached the north about the new stand taken by the Northern representatives in Lagos (that of lessening Northern power), the same politicians, bureaucrats, and traditionalists who had incited the May riots, unleashed a veritable pogrom against the Ibos. At least 6000 to 8000 Ibos were killed with indiscriminate brutality. Thousands more were on the other hand protected and helped to escape by Northern Muslims who understood the real working of the government.

After the shattering events of September 1966 the Ibos would consent to discuss no constitutional solution that did not leave them with full control over their own security and economy. In practice this meant that the Ibos would consider only two alternatives, a form of loose confederation or a loose association of sovereign states.

Economically the East was encouraged to believe it could go it alone because it produced most of the country's oil, although it was politically awkward that a major share of the regions oil came from areas inhabited by non-Ibo minorities who preferred the protection of their status inherent in a federation.

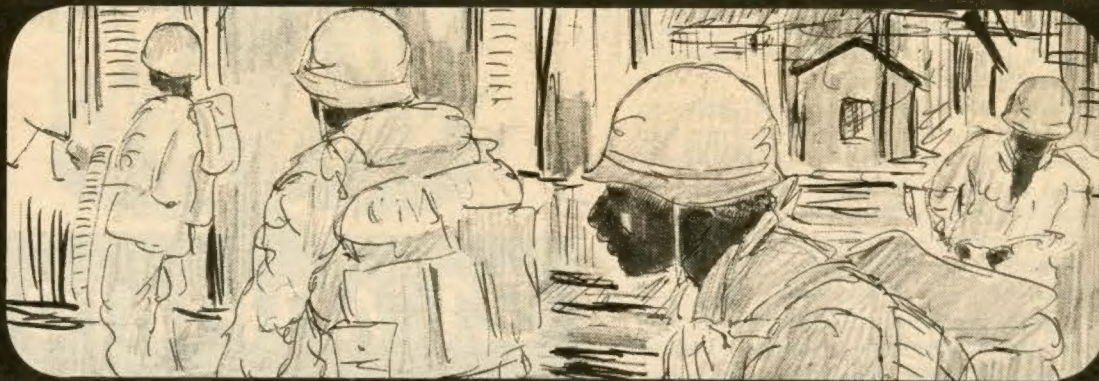
The state came continued for several months. A meeting held at Aburi Ghana in January of 1967 by Col. Gowon and the regional military governors (including Ojukwu) seemed to offer

together by force if necessary. A state of emergency was declared and Gowon made a direct appeal to the minority elements in the East (and elsewhere) by proposing that the North be broken up into 6 regions, the West 2 and the East into 3. This would have effectively eliminated the dominance of the federal government by the North while giving a greater voice to the minority group. Three days later the East declared that it had become an independent state, to be called the Republic of Biafra. Its symbol was a rising sun.

Biafra's moral case lay principally in the massacres of Ibos in 1966 and the lack of effective punishment for the wrongs done. The federal governments moral strength lay in the conviction that the Ibos had no right to carry the Eastern minorities with them into an unwilling captivity (Let us remember the Eastern minorities comprised 41% of what was first claimed as Biafra).

Most Nigerian observers would agree that the deep sense of alienation that the 1966 massacres imprinted upon Nigeria's Ibos might not have led to Eastern secession had the Ibo elite been more deeply committed to the value of a workable understanding with the rest of Nigeria.

There can be no doubt that the regional information services were used to organize mass support for the



formed 1/3 of the federal army's officer corps at the time were killed or forced to flee, as were many soldiers. Northern military troops took over Lagos and the government. Col. Yabuku Gowon was announced as the new military commander.

Gowon, a quiet man, respected throughout the army, was, one might say, thrown into this position. He was not easily identifiable with one of the three major groups, he had the advantage of not being categorized.

One of his first official acts was to decree that the country should once again be a federation.

With the second group bringing the Northern military to power in Lagos. Col. Odumaguer Ojukwu, military governor of the Eastern region, began serious preparations, military and political, for secession. In fact, except for the complicated matter of revenue allocation the East was in de facto secession from this time onwards. In the meantime Col. Gowon began probing various possibilities to determine what kind of formula might be devised to hold Nigeria's splintering parts together. On Sept. 12, representatives from all regions of the country gathered to find a workable solution. This gave minority peoples in the Eastern region their first genuine opportunity to make their voices heard. Compromise was on the brink of suc-

cess. Intermediate grade civil servants, clerks, in commercial companies, artisans, newspaper reporters, elementary school teachers, university students and others in the socially mobilized cadres - all disillusioned in one way or another by the result of the first independence in 1960 - also played an important auxiliary role in mobilization of public opinion in support of the secession. The potential horrors of civil war were never reckoned with. But it seemed that not only the people, but also Ojukwu himself was captured by a euphorism that blanketed the whole of the Ibo population that they had no choice but to secede.

Economically Ibo prosperity was built up as a result of the export of Ibo skills to other parts of Nigeria. Now they were bottled up and unable to appreciate their full potential. Not only were the Ibos suffering from the secession. The internal hemorrhage of Biafra's secession caused economic pandemonium in the Northern Region. The Northern merchants who depended on the railway connection from the North to the sea were in the position of losing millions, since Biafra had at the time of secession also claimed more than 1/3 of the rolling stock of the Nigerian railway. The financing a new rail route would be impossible.

The Yoruba elites of the West were schooled into realization that their access to jobs and their economic security depended on the size of the

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# BIAFRA: A LEGAL VIEW



Nigerian market. Col. Gowan, who for a soldier was remarkably little inclined to use force, tried to hold back his own "hawks" as long as he could. But as Eastern secession became imminent and the example of Rhodesia made it evident that economic sanctions are a slow and doubtful method of dealing with a determined people, he reluctantly organized his own forces for war. Even then he moved only when his advisers insisted that the Eastern regime was importing arms, was hiring mercenaries, had been given substantial sums of money by oil interests, and was likely to be recognized by more than one country, should it make its independence stick for a relatively short time. On July 6 1967 Federal Forces were sent across the Eastern boundary.

At first the Easterners pushed into the Mid West state. They succeeded in "liberating" the city of Benin. But as federal troops drove the Biafrans across the Niger, large scale massacres of Ibos took place in Benin in a violent reaction to Ibo occupation. Certainly the massacres helped to convince Eastern Ibos that there was no alternative to "genocide" except to continue the fight.

However there is ample evidence that large numbers of Ibo-speaking Nigerians live even now and carry on their normal occupations without any molestation from their fellow Nigerians in other parts of the country. These are thousands of such mid-West, and even in the Northern states. As a matter of fact not too long ago an Ibo man in Kano was appointed as a custodian of the property of all those who left Kano as a result of the disturbances of the last two years.

"The use of the term genocide is in no way justified" As well as commenting that federal troops "are taking positive action to obtain the confidence of the local population and assist them in reestablishing a normal life".

If the word "genocide" is to be used let us not forget the massacres of Huma-Fulanis by Ibos before the beginning of the war. Let us call to mind the brutal slaughter of cities of Ijaws, Ekois, Ibibids, Efiks and others who had their villages wiped out by frustrated Ibos. The atrocities don't exist just on one side. Let us clarify this point if none other.

The Biafrans are suffering from a self inflicted famine. It had been the choice of Col. Ojukwu not to accept aid from Nigeria. Please remember, this is a war, naturally both sides want to win. Starvation of Biafrans is a military advantage for the Nigerian federal government. Yet they ALLOW medical aid and food be flown in from Fernando Bo.

What then of the future? Ibos have always been in demand in Nigeria. No matter what the outcome there will still be a demand for their skills and a possible increase in demand. This is not going to solve the deep rooted psychological effects that the war will carry over on to the Ibos. The destruction incurred by the civil war to the Nigerian economy and to the Nigerians as nation will take generations to restore.

By

Jim

Tomeko



## Statement of the Legalistic Aspects of the Biafran -Nigerian Conflict

Much of the discussion on the issue of the Biafran Civil war has centered on the question of "genocide" and the possibility of intervention by another power to prevent it. The following is a statement by Dr. Henry Habib, Chairman of the Political Science Department, on the legal aspects of intervention. ED.

Speaking on Biafra, Mr. Trudeau, the Prime Minister of Canada, stated that Canadian intervention in Nigerian affairs would be considered as "an act of war" against Nigeria, in fact a violation of International Law. Strictly speaking, the Prime Minister is of course right.

No nation has the right to interfere in the internal affairs of another. States jealously guard the concept on sovereignty in their dealings with other states. As recently as last winter, Prime Minister Pearson broke diplomatic relations with Gabon for a much less serious reason than what some are suggesting for Canada to do in the Nigerian-Biafran situation.

The Prime Minister made it very clear to all those Canadians concerned with the tragedy taking place in Biafra (and may I add rightly concerned) to use their efforts and make their contributions to the different international agencies and religious organizations trying to help the victims of this tragic conflict. No one in Canada is going to stop any Canadian in either volunteering for some action or organizing assistance.

One must understand that in the context of international relations, regrettable as some may think it is, Mr. Trudeau cannot commit the Canadian government into an international action against a sovereign fellow Commonwealth and supposedly friendly government.

I am not saying that it is not the responsibility of Canada or in that case of any other state, to stop what is described as genocide against the Biafrans. In fact, it is the responsibility of every man in the world, as Mr. Trudeau himself implied when speaking to the Canadian people.

However, this does not mean that states do not have moral responsibilities. In fact the trend is, especially since the end of World War II (the creation of the U.N., the promulgation by the General Assembly of the Genocide Convention in 1948, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, etc...), an increase of state responsibilities in these fields and a gradual whittling down of the more orthodox interpretation of the concept of sovereignty.

Nonetheless, the concept of sovereignty of states remains as a corner stone

in international relations. This is the method established by the international community for the conduct of their relationship. These are the rules of the game. Certainly it is not for Mr. Trudeau to change these established rules unilaterally. Anyone who claims to know anything about International Law realizes that international regulations are accepted by a consensus of states.

Some of these regulations are not satisfactory, and this is where the U.N. must come in. Instead of asking Mr. Trudeau to act against the established method in the conduct of international business, why do we not address ourselves to the Secretary General of the U.N., Mr. U Thant?

The U.N. Charter (Art. 99) gives the Secretary General discretionary power to bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security. The built-in machinery for action is there. There is no excuse not to use it. Mr. U Thant, unlike Prime Minister Trudeau, functions outside the normal relationship of states. He is therefore "freer" in dealing with the Biafran question. He does not have to consider the peculiar relationship that one state has with another state.

Hence if the Secretary General brought the Biafran question to the attention of the U.N., we shall all have an opportunity to hear the two sides, their fellow African states and any other state concerned with the problem. This is the prescribed way to handle the question and we do have indeed the agencies for it. More than anyone, Mr. Trudeau feels for the plight of these people.

Already Mr. Trudeau suggested to his fellow Canadians (like no other Government leader might dare do) that they are free to act in whatever way they wish in trying to help the people of Biafra. In fact he even encouraged them and gave them his personal unofficial blessings. He might have indeed introduced a new trend in international relations, where a people might assist another people by passing government structures, and yet strictly not interfering with the maintenance of International Law among states.

By: Dr. H. Habib



# THE TOMBSTONE

by bruce perro

## STUDENT POWER, The SDU and Graham Nevin!

Loyola is ripe for anarchy: so we are told by a few leaders who supposedly speak for a new organization which has hit campus like an atom bomb, called The SDU. Some of them have proposed that it is a non-violent organization - that violence will be a last resort and used only if all else fails.

Whether the leaders of this organization are bringing out a later edition of their comic book is another problem: the most important thing about the SDU is the fact that one or two nuts can cause such a storm over trivial matters that violence is not remote but a believable possibility.

The President of the University has not helped any: his remarks need not be further stressed except to say that they were as far rightist as the SDU is leftist. Neither do such writers as Lee Firth, help. This gentleman seems to believe that the student is wrong because of the mere coincidence that he is a student. What is needed is leadership by the elected representatives of the student body.

I stress elected because we seem to have a regime in power in the student building which believes in a "collective partnership" rather than a MacDougall dictatorship. This may be good for the students in general provided that MacDougall, who has been ratified by the students, oversees the decisions and feels the wishes and desires of his populace.

### DIRTY BACKLASH

Student power is a Carmichael version of Black Power: he depends and thrives on a backlash - be it a white backlash or an intellectual one. It depends on the stirring up of the animalistic hungers for revenge which are part of us all: it is ugly and it is dirty. If Black is beautiful then so is white: if Student Power is groovy then so is the administration's power. They must all go hand

in hand.

One cannot divorce power from responsibility. If the student wants to run the University he must also be prepared to take on a greater share of the burdens that entails: a full time occupation.

The Students at Loyola (at least the views expressed by the SDU) take great glee in the fact that the President happens to be a member of the Society of Jesus, that his post must be ratified in Rome, that consequently he is out for Papal interests and not the interests of the modern, twentieth century student.

With bunk like that to stir violence up on campus I suppose I would be tempted to say that a few nightclubs should fly were it not for the fact that I abhor Police brutality as much as I abhor the disgusting actions of some minority who dare claim to represent me or a thousand other students on campus.

### JESUITS MESS THE CAF

We are aware of the fact that the cafeteria is a pig-pen: but who made it that way? Certainly the Jesuits are too interested in the pursuit of their own lives to bother sneaking in with their master keys when all the students are asleep to mess it up. We know the students should have a properly housed book store: but are we willing to pay for it. We would all like to live in mansions but we know it is unreal - why not on campus? Does the mere fact that we are now at college and the possibility we can blackmail the administration send a shill down our spineless bones and give us a sense of pride and achievement. I don't think so.

The students lost a very good President in Graham Nevin but what now disturbs me is the rumors on campus that he is masterminding this "plot" with the SDU to take over MacDougall's position and regain some of his "tarnished" glow.

Not so. Not so. Graham Nevin is an arrogant man: he told us that quite bluntly. But he is a gentleman who rather than detracting from what MacDougall is trying to do will add to it. Because of the mere fact a few of "his Boys" stirred up a rather nauseating incident at the last General meeting is no reason to condemn him. Nevin is in there and he is pushing. Should he head the SDU his policies will be in the best interests of the college.

### STUPID POWER STUDENT POWER:

This all then brings us back to Student Power which at most campuses such as Columbia and Berkely could be translated "Stupid Power."

We are at University to gain from a wide source of intellectual endeavours. We are here to play tug-of-war with our administration but if they seem to be winning we don't call "quits" and pull out a gun.

The administration is well aware that there are things which displease us: yet I am sure that Father Malone would be happier than us to announce that they had received enough money to build what the student requires. But it's all a pipe dream kids and if we think we'll solve it by listening to a few Leftists at the SDU we may as well go down to the Village in New York and smoke pot: at least we would really believe, for awhile at any rate, that all we ever wanted has come to us.

The joke's on us when it all wears off and that degree we all came here for is further away from us than even the first week we ever set foot on campus and about all we have to show for our "Student Power" is some expensive grass and a dirty ass which sort of all adds up to "Stupid Power", doesn't it?

## Sorry, but IT CAN HAPPEN THERE

Among the more "moderate" of Canadian leftists, it is common knowledge that Sweden is the Ideal Society, the Perfect Welfare State, the problemless socialist country where businessmen prosper. With a little bit of luck, some of them might have come across an article in the Montreal *Star* of September 25 reprinted from the London *Observer*. It seems that now, Sweden does have one tiny little problem with its students, naturally.

Those of you who are not "moderate" leftists are probably aware that Sweden, though indeed a welfare state, is not socialist. In 1950, 91% of the labor force was employed by private industry, and it is doubtful that this figure has changed much since. However, the national economy is government planned, and Prime Minister Erlander has interpreted his recent victory at the polls as a mandate to push on with socialist programs, including giving the government a bigger stake in economic production.

### What's Happening?

Sweden's only problem, it seems, is the furor aroused by the Ministry of Education's proposal to curtail arts and science students' freedom of curriculum. Up till now, it was possible for most students to pick fairly well whatever courses they liked, leaving them free to dabble in many different fields and acquire a wide range of knowledge. Alas, a latter day Renaissance man is not the Ministry of Education's concept of the ideal graduate. Instead, his courses must be arranged so that he will be a readily recognizable product for use in the state-regulated labor force. Students in Sweden, upon entering university, will henceforth have to choose among various package-deal "combinations" of courses which are "expected to feed corresponding profession". This overhaul of university curricula is the triumph of an educational reform movement which seeks to make education the servant of society's needs (i.e.: a purely functional system producing a certain type of graduate in accord with social demand for him). The reform has already

rearranged the sub-university level of the educational system, though it has had to leave it very fluid.

Many North American students protests that their educational set-up is similarly job-oriented. True, the powers-that-be in both Sweden and North America take an identical view of the purpose of education. True, Canada is, like Sweden, a mixed economy in which the power of the state looms larger and larger. True, we are no longer that much less "progressive" than Sweden - we too are a welfare state. But read on. There is a difference.

### Moment of Truth

The following paragraph from the *Observer's* article is very, very revealing of the true motives of those who advocate socialism. No one in North America could seriously expect to get away with this sort of thing - yet.

"Several educationists have seriously advocated the compulsory direction of students into courses most useful 'to society'. A cabinet minister has suggested that if personal inclination is found to stand in the way, then allocation to courses ought to be decided by drawing lots. He was not joking.

THAT is a collector's item for everyone who keeps a horror file. Imagine yourself as a Swedish student waiting to hear to which career you have been sentenced for life by some miserable little bureaucrat drawing names out of a hat. Imagine what life would be like in a society which sacrifices the ambition of its young to the whims of any random pencil-pusher. It is bad enough that such an atrocity is practised in Red China; to have it seriously considered in a country allegedly devoted to human dignity is shocking.

Notice the way in which such a proposal is sanctioned. Students must be made "useful to society". Take one guess **who** determines who or what is "useful".

### Reaction

But Sweden, like Canada, is not as yet a socialist state. Accordingly the threat to freedom implied in

are considering "occupation of their campuses", and a great many are putting forward detailed criticism of the proposal. "Rightist" are damning government interference in the running of the universities; "leftists" are screaming that business, new are "buying up the universities for their own nefarious ends". But industrialists don't like the proposal either, because they cannot anticipate future needs, and fear that "restricted studies could easily produce misfits, as well as shortages and gluts in different occupations during the years to come". University faculties are also uneasy.

In a sense it is hard to condemn the government, which increasingly foots more and more of the bill for the for the cost of higher education. Since whoever pays the piper calls the tune, it is inevitable that the state will seek greater involvement in the administration of the universities, especially under a planned economy.

### Danger Ahead

Whether the government's proposal is accepted or not, the threat has been made, and there is nothing to prevent it from recurring. State financing of education means a state voice in its management.

Is there an alternative? Considering the large share of the Gross National Product that the Swedish government takes in taxation every year, private financing might be economically unfeasible, even if industry was willing - and it is questionable that many businessmen are willing to support students and professors that to a large extent denounce any form of private enterprise as sinful greed. Thus, unless the students are willing to pay the costs of education themselves (in the form of high tuition) it seems quite likely that the state will continue to finance - and dictate - universities.

That's what's happening in the "Ideal Society". It should give us something to think about the next time we consider demanding a loan from Quebec.

*Lee Firth*



# THEY DO IT HERE ALL THE TIME



Just imagine you're a budding young writer with a big thirst to write THE political novel.

Now, it has to be about Presidential politics in the United States. It sells. Witness Allen Drury, Gore Vidal, Fletcher Knebel, etc.

First thing you've got to do is concoct the greatest plot ever in a political novel. It must strain credulity, as must any bestselling political bombshell. Every page must coze drama and imminent disaster. In the end however, goodness and mom's apple pie must triumph. Because that's the American way. Got it?

O.K. now you need a list of principals and a story outline.

It's a far off year, say 1967. Lyndon B. Johnson is President of the United States. But all is not well on the Potomac (Now, your getting it, the purple prose angle.) The President is rightcously pursuing an unpoular war in Southeast Asia. At home, men and women run amok in the streets, unappreciative of the luxuries and exclusivity of ghetto life, wondering what happened to the President's Great Society campaign plank of 1964.

In November 1967, an obscure Senator from Minnesota decides that there must be an alternative and declares his candidacy for the Presidency, thus challenging an incumbent President.

Hardly anyone takes notice. But the greying Senator whom we shall call Eugene McCarthy (good Irish name) sets off alone to stump New Hampshire and Wisconsin. Amazingly thousands of kids turn out to work for him. And on the second Tuesday in March he walks off with 2/3 of New Hampshire's delegates.

Now you've got a grip on your readers, and incidentally, your publisher. It's wild, but it just might sell.

Five days after New Hampshire, the junior Senator from New York announces his candidacy for Presidency. He's the

brother of a recently assassinated President who was highly popular with the people. His memory lingers and is refreshed by his lookalike and talkalike kid brother. The young Senator is glamorous and fabulously wealthy, son of a ruthless industrialist who bred his four sons to public service and fame. His name is Robert Kennedy

President."

Enter the Vice-President, a bland type with a name like Hubert Humphrey. Once in the forefront of the civil rights movement, Humphrey has compromised his liberal positions by his support of the President's war.

Kennedy and McCarthy do battle in the primaries. Humphrey perfers to

It's the second assassination of the year. Two months previous, bare days after the President's abdication, Martin Luther King, the crusading and inspirational and reasonable voice of Black America, had been slain in a southern city. That killing has unleashed unprecedented carnage in the ghettos, half agony, half carnival.

Now, you've really got the publisher hooked.

The minority party convenes in opulent Miami and picks a proven loser named Richard Milhous Nixon for President and a non-entity named Spiro Agnew for Veep. No way for them, right?

But wait. The President's party is racked by dissension. Demonstrators pour into Convention city, Chicago. The mayor calls out the National Guard, and puts them down with bayonets and prodders and tear gas. At Convention Hall, the party picks Humphrey, obviously more popular with the voters than McCarthy. If the bosses say it's so than it must be.

In mid-September the third party candidate whom you call George Wallace picks his running mate, an ex-general named Curtis E. Lemay. Wallace is a racist, Lemay a war-hawk. Helluva ticket. They run second to Nixon in the Gallup Poll.

Now you are coming to the end. And you decide to inject an ironic twist. A touch of Hemingway. Life is cruel after all. Nixon is elected President by a landslide. And you conclude thusly. "Whatever else historians may write about Richard Nixon's term in the White House, they will never say that it took the death of two Kennedy's to put him there."

Mister, you've written a great book. You mail it to off Mr. Cert of Random House. He likes new talent.

Imagine your surprise three weeks later when receive your manuscript back with a letter of rejection.

By Ian Mac Donald

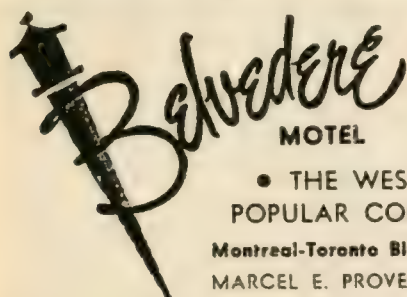


(another good Irish name) and he arouses adulation in his audiences. His rhetoric soars. He should say things like "Give me your hand and together we will build a new America."

On the last day of March the President, knowing he will lose the pending Wisconsin primary abdicates, saying in his Texas drawl, "ah will not seek, nor will ah accept, the nomination of mah party for another term as your

persuade the bosses, but encourages write - ins. He gets little respon

The key primary would be California, held on the first Tuesday in June. After a gruelling campaign, Kennedy wins. At his headquarters in Los Angeles he happily tells his workers something like "Now it's on to Chicago and let's win there." Minutes later he lies dieing in his own blood. Some fool idiot shot him.



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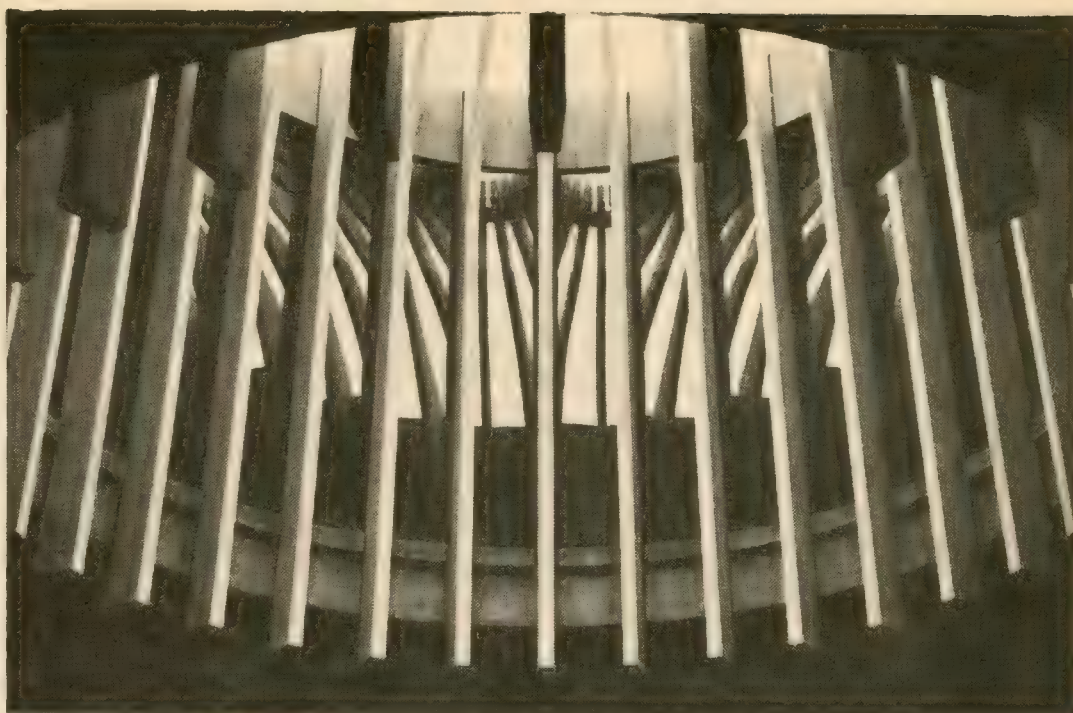
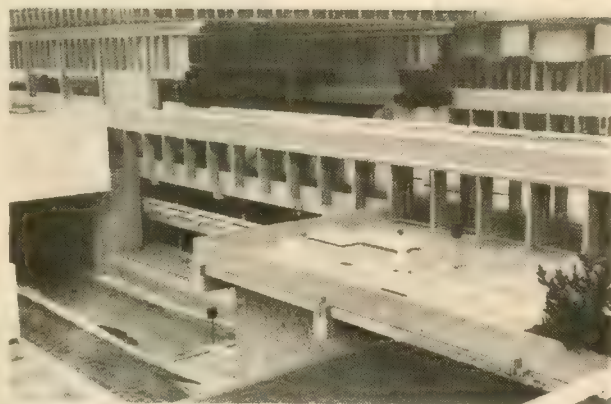
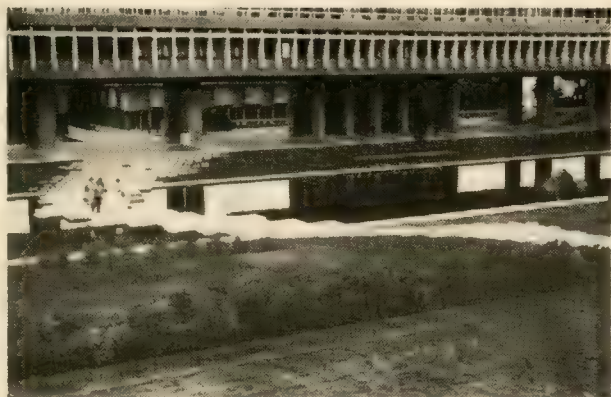
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## EXERCISE IN CONCRETE



## but we want more letters..

All letters not illegible, obscene or libelous will be printed. Submissions can be made through the mail, at our offices or in the specially-marked mailboxes in the Philosophers, Circle, the Vanier Library or the Caf. Faculty and Administration can use Loyola Internal Mail. Deadlines are Sunday noon and Wednesday at 3 p.m. The editors reserve the right to abridge lengthy submissions. All letters must be signed, although pseudonyms may be used at the writer's request.

### Our RCMP

Dear Sir:

I would like to express my sincere thanks to the Administration for inviting the R.C.M.P. on campus. We can now feel safe as we walk around Loyola, now that we are protected from those who may lead us into "physical damage and psychic mutilation."

In keeping with its deep concern over student welfare, perhaps the Administration would be willing to invite undercover agents from the City of Montreal Health Department to guard the student body from the foul and condemnable eating facilities here.

Bob Loewen  
Arts 4

### Perro's Stanfield

Dear Sir:

I am glad to see the interest of the Loyola News in the Nigerian Civil War, but I regret that you left the discussion to a lightweight like Mr. Perro. I understand that this is to be remedied by more substantial contributions at a future date. Nevertheless, I believe that Mr. Perro should be answered even though it appears from his article that he has read nothing and knows nothing about Nigeria. No doubt total ignorance makes for more stimulating copy. As a starter, I would like to know the source for the allegation that the Biafrans were starving before the war began. It had escaped most other observers.

I was glad to introduce Mr. Stanfield on Friday not because I am a member of the Conservative party which I am not but because he had some concrete proposals which I thought were worth discussing. No one will discount the fact that all politicians want to be on the popular side of a good cause. But Mr. Perro and many Loyola students seem to have the odd concept that statements by Mr. Stanfield are dirty politics and those by Mr. Trudeau are revealed truth. It just might be that Mr. Trudeau is as interested in staying in power as Mr. Stanfield is in getting power and that these facts may colour both their statements.

Now that the Nigerian government has bowed to pressure and allowed Canadian planes to fly directly to Biafra, it would appear that those who said we could do nothing might reconsider their position. Why wasn't Mr. Sharp talking to Dr. Arikpo months ago? The Swedish and German governments have been

supplying planes to the Red-Cross to fly directly to Biafra while the Canadian government has been talking about the difficulties. Mr. Brewin and Mr. MacDonald saw these planes when they were in Biafra. The foreign minister of Nigeria said on the C.B.C. Sunday night that these planes flew with the approval of the federal government in Lagos. Mr. Trudeau, Mr. Perro and their Liberal allies might explain why our government continued to raise imaginary barriers to action when these precedents were available to them.

Mr. Perro seems to imply that Canada accepts a doctrine of absolute sovereignty in such cases. Yet Liberal governments either actively or tacitly supported several major limitations of absolute sovereignty such as the genocide convention, the human rights convention and the Nuremberg trial. Individuals may argue about the rights and wrongs of these decisions but it is a little hard for Liberals to support limitations of absolute sovereignty in certain cases but not in others. Certainly there is no agreement among international lawyers on this matter, and some of your readers may have heard Professor McWhinney, professor of international law at McGill, argue on the C.B.C. that the supply of relief material directly to Biafra without the approval of the Nigerian government would in no way violate international law. The Canadian presence on Cyprus and in the Congo would also suggest a slightly less exalted view of national sovereignty than has been expressed in this case. Another aspect of the argument is the suggestion that giving food and medical supplies to Biafra would be to take Biafra's side in the war. This is indeed an odd position for Liberals to take because Mr. Sharp and Mr. Trudeau have made it very clear that they do not consider Canadian medical aid in South Vietnam to compromise in any way Canada's absolute neutrality on the International Control Commission.

Given the tone with which Mr. Perro discusses General de Gaulle, I am surprised that he is either alarmed or cares what parallels the General may choose to draw between Nigeria and Canada. But since the General is one of the leading supporters of Biafra, it would seem unlikely that he would denounce Canada for sending relief to the Ibos. Nor do I think that the rest of the world would be terribly impressed by any parallels that he might draw. If Canada were a country where French Canadians dominated the federal civil service and several of the provinces other than Quebec and if the Canadian army had driven many of them back to Quebec and if pogroms had taken place in Ontario and if there was a civil war and if 8,000 French Canadians were dying every day I would hope that the General would intervene. But it is clear that the parallel is meaningless. It is perhaps typical that Canadians should feel that the discussion of their constitution is more important than the deaths of thousands of black men, women and children.

I think, like Mr. Stanfield, that the key to the matter is the limitation on arm sales. Mr. Trudeau does not seem to have been much interested in this until the opposition raised the matter. Now he tells us that Canada de-

plores the British and French arms sales but that Mr. Sharp has not been instructed to raise the matter with the British and French ambassadors. It seems a pusillanimous position to take. The parallel is, of course, the war between India and Pakistan where the powers moved decisively to prevent arms and parts from reaching the combatants. Why India and not Nigeria?

There are some questions which, in my opinion, might well be asked of Mr. Stanfield such as Professor Scheinberg's on Friday why is the Conservative party so selective in its moral concern? Why was this concern not extended to the hundreds of thousands of Indonesians slaughtered by a pro-western right wing military government? Why is the concern not extended to Vietnam? We might also ask Mr. Stanfield (and Mr. Trudeau) what happens once the war is over and the reporters have gone home. Will he urge that Canada join with other countries to create a Marshall Plan for the reconstruction of Biafra? It is all too easy to have one week's emotional kick about Biafra and then forget about the real and ongoing problems.

I am also sure that the Canadian public could be much better informed by the media of the point of view of the federal and secessionist governments. For instance, the case of the federal government has been little heard in this country. But what appals me is to see indifference dressed up as political principle whether by Mr. Perro or others. We all know that this is one war where effective action to prevent the destruction of civilian population could be taken and is not being taken. But Mr. Perro gave the show away with one sentence — "The harsh facts that people happen to be dying from starvation are no reason to interfere . . ." I'm all right, Jack, as they say on the other side or as another observer of such like difficulties remarked, "Let them eat cake."

Donald C. Savage  
Centre for African Studies

### More on Perro

Dear Sir:

The views so bluntly expressed in "the Tombstone" (Tues. Oct. 8) are those of both an ignorant "journalist" (for want of a better term) and an insensitive human.

Only ignorance or perhaps malicious intent would lead one to state that "the bottom was falling out" of enterprises undertaken by Robert Stanfield when he was Premier of Nova Scotia. The province, in fact, is more prosperous now than at any time since Confederation.

Secondly the federal set-up in Nigeria does not remotely resemble that in Canada. There may be talk in some quarters of independence for Quebec but, as far as I know, no genocidal acts have as yet been perpetrated, (nor advocated by Charles de Gaulle) Stanfield's suggestion of material aid for Biafra should be considered only in the light of lives saved. Should the lives of millions of people be disregarded for some flimsy political premise?

Bruce Perro would probably have advocated neutrality in 1939. Canada should be thankful for leaders such as Stanfield,

whose ideas transcend mundane policies of government and party and whose primary concern is the welfare of individuals.

Charles Bogle  
Arts 4

### Gobbly-gook

Dear Sir:

And they're wondering if newspapers are full of baloney (for lack of cleaner terminology) Dirty, sickening liars. How did M. Melfi get into ARTS 4?

M. Melfi  
Arts 1

Ed.'s note: Eat mud.

### No CEGEP svp

Dear Sir:

Under any circumstances, I feel that Loyola College should refuse to accommodate the Dawson College CEGEP on its campus because first of all, I personally do not agree with the CEGEP two year pre-university program.

Four years seems to have always been sufficient time in which to require a bachelor's degree in either Arts, Science or Commerce, and I feel that this is still the case. I am in favour of the CEGEP three year vocational training program but I feel that the university is not the place for vocational training.

Secondly, Loyola's status as a college and the financial situation here, could possibly bring about the conversion of Loyola College into one of these CEGEPs. I believe that Laval University has already suggested that Loyola should be converted into a CEGEP, so therefore I believe that threat of such a thing happening is quite real.

Thirdly, a group of CEGEP students on the campus using Loyola's facilities would inconvenience Loyola's students by overcrowding facilities such as the classrooms, library and cafeteria. I feel that such an imposition is unfair to Loyola students who have already paid high enough fees in order to use Loyola's various buildings, without having them overrun by a horde of CEGEP students.

Robert Cyprian Leonard  
Arts 2

### College dilemma

In reference to the article "Why go to College?" in Vol. 45, Number 6 of the NEWS, I would like to add a few observations and opinions.

I suppose for various "well adjusted" students this question has no importance but personally I find that this is a very good question and an answer in present day context would be of considerable value to me.

"... is college the place for education, right now!" Yes, I think it is. What do I mean by education then? I mean the necessary knowledge and background needed to obtain a particular position in society that enables me to maintain a certain standard of living. One does not have to go to college to be able to survive or to live at a particular level of affluence. The question is what level? I want more than what I could get after finishing high school.

Perhaps then I am coming to college to learn what to think if this what is a "lot of facts". I think once one can ask questions like Bob is listing one already knows how to think. Is this an answer to that statement or have I missed the point?

"... to know why people act and react as they do." I think life experience is the key to this question so I agree that Bob may be experiencing more by going out to work but at the same time I think college is a part of life and there are people here and so there is something of value to be learned here.

There must be something you do not agree with.

"Carolyn Davis"  
Science 2

### Football rumble

Dear Sir:

Once again because of a few irresponsible, immature, and supposedly rational college students, Loyola's image has been tarnished.

I am referring to Saturday's football game at the University of Montreal. As most of those who attended the game know, a near riot broke out afterwards between fans of the two schools. And for what reason? It started out as a chance to enjoy a Saturday afternoon football game, but before long it turned into a racist battle with shouts of "stupid frogs" and "damn frenchmen".

What this has to do with a sports contest, I don't know. What I do know is that it shows the ignorance and the narrow-mindedness of a few "hot heads". If you go to football games and other sports events where the French and the English are concerned, for the sake of hurling insults like a bunch of children, then you might as well stay at home. Recently there has been a push to foster better English-French relations. Saturday's melee will enhance these I'm sure.

The Sub-Committee of Student Life concerned with College regulations and procedures of student conduct hopes to liberalize social regulations, one of these being the rule regarding the use of alcoholic beverages at all student events.

Because of a handful of "drunken, foulmouthed" individuals, the rest of us must suffer the consequences. When are you going to act your age, not to be confused with your shoe size?

Doug Couture  
Arts 3

### Faculty toilets

Dear Sir:

There are a lot of things going on these days at Loyola and I definitely can respect the views of the SDU to get things done on campus once and for all.

I keep wondering about a lot of things on campus which aggravate me. Probably the most stupid of all are the faculty washrooms. Have you ever had to urinate bad enough to risk losing your ID card and pay five dollars to get it back?

One day last week, I took the chance and used the washroom labelled 'Faculty' in the Drummond Building. I had no way of knowing whether it was for male faculty or female, but probably no one else does either. So it really doesn't matter.

As I opened the door, my nose was treated to a wonderful smell of newness and sweetness. The room was so clean and fresh, I felt like staying forever.

I do not have to tell anyone what it is like after lunch-time in the 'students' washroom on the first floor of the Science building. Everyone is in a hurry to leave. The faculty would leave in a (see LETTERS, page 14)



## Letters (cont'd)

hurry too if they had to bear the smell.

In the faculty washroom, I felt as lonely as a weight-watcher in Biafra. I began to think why this was all happening. Are the faculty afraid of what the students might think about them? If a faculty member enters a student washroom, do we as students, have the right to throw them out, pants and all?

Next thing you know, the administration will want to be separated from the faculty. And why not? Maybe we should have toilets for blacks, and yellows and reds. Maybe we should build some for the Irish and Mexicans and Italians. But surely, the faculty would be the first to show their disrespect for a move like that.

Have you ever wondered why we, as students, cannot use the elevators? Why don't we have different stairways for the different religions, so that a Protestant would not have to take the same stairs as a Jew?

One day next week, risk the penalty of using the faculty washroom and use the faculty elevator. I would like to see one faculty or administration member attempt to pull me off the toilet seat.

Let's all use the faculty's privileges next week and see what the consequences will be. Let's hope the faculty could bear using the same bathroom and using the same elevators and eating the same crap they call food in the Caf. SDU, let's see what you can do. Better still, let's find out what the students of Loyola can do.

Steve Freedman  
Science 2

## Violence or no

Dear Sir:

Saturating the campus air are the sounds of reform, justice, freedom! These come as cries from a minority of activists who want to add a little excitement to Loyola's tedious process to change. The majority of students, on the other hand, are equally aware of Loyola's inadequacies and they mutter the same plea . . . (as they leave campus for a coffee at the Moon).

The big problem doesn't seem to be accomplishing reforms with or without violence. That's irrelevant. If an SDU leader were burning down the caf most of us would probably miss it anyway because we would be busy in some near-by restaurant nostalgizing with a friend about

last year's "social security" on campus: remember the days when you couldn't help but run into groups of friends as you walked from class . . . and although the caf was just as smelly and ugly it had the magnetic attraction of a circus.

It seems contradictory that so much is said about liberalizing and improving this institution when no one is around long enough to really care. Is this unimpressive situation caused by a lack of space for the thirty-six thousand — or is it just the old apathetic-student's-trick?

Susan Szuba  
Arts 2

## Gone from Campus

Dear Sir:

This seems to be the year to object, to violently force a change and to generally become radical. This is seen not only in the American political scene, but in the action of students in the U.S., France and other countries.

Here in Canada, some boisterous people look at these young revolutionaries and admire them for their bravery. Some look around and wonder how they also be like them. Thus we see the formation of SDU on campus and this talk of violence, if needed to change the supposedly drastic conditions at Loyola.

These people are searching for a cause, any cause at Loyola, so that they can find an outlet for their radical spirit. They do not become radical because of an issue; they are looking for an issue to be radical for.

These people should be ignored; or, at best, humored.

These are problems at Loyola, but who are we to threaten violence because we have a messy caf, when at some CEGEPs they have to eat in the classrooms, or when some people in Montreal are near starvation. (Go look for yourself)

Changes are needed. Why should we have to take theology for two years? Why no more parking permits? Why do some professors teach here just because they have a degree, when they can't teach to save themselves.

There are more; we know many of them. To help solve them, we must be serious, calm and if possible, maybe a bit mature.

Sit-ins, strikes — maybe, if the administration is unjustifiably incompetent. Violence? God, don't we ever learn?

Robert Charlton  
Arts 3

## BOARD, from page 1

the proposed reforms. Even so, only six of the fourteen points contained within the motion were passed by the Board on Wednesday — the balance will be discussed at a Board session slated for next Tuesday.

Of the points passed by the Board, two called for the establishment of Loyola as a bilingual institution under lay control; three called for the restructuring of the Senate, Board and university committees to include student representation; and one advocated student and faculty approval of the next university

president. The points that remained to be approved by the Board deal to a large extent with reform within the academic structure itself and reappraisal of university policy regarding faculty tenure and "in loco parentis".

As an appendix to the fourteen points, McDougall added, for immediate consideration by the Board, demands that the College Bookstore be relocated, that present eating facilities be expanded and that Dawson College be refused the facilities of Loyola.

## Bryan extension expected

# Space shortage termed "pretty desperate"

By KEN WHITTINGHAM

The NEWS has learned that tentative plans have been drawn up to add an extension to the Bryan building, increasing its floor space from approximately 60,000 to 120,000 sq. ft.

The building was completed only last year, and the proposal to enlarge it was completely unexpected.

Following its construction Fr. Malone revealed that top priority would then be given to the building of the student centre, and no other structure would appear on campus until that goal was accomplished.

However, Fr. Malone now feels the need for classroom space

must take priority over everything else.

According to J. Brian Kelly, Director of the Physical Plant, if any extension were made to the Bryan building it would probably run perpendicular to the existing structure, extending partially into the area now occupied by the parking lot. "The new wing, in all probability, would be an exact duplication of the present building," he said.

However, Mr. Kelly pointed out that the size of any proposed extension would depend entirely on the amount of capital Loyola was able to raise.

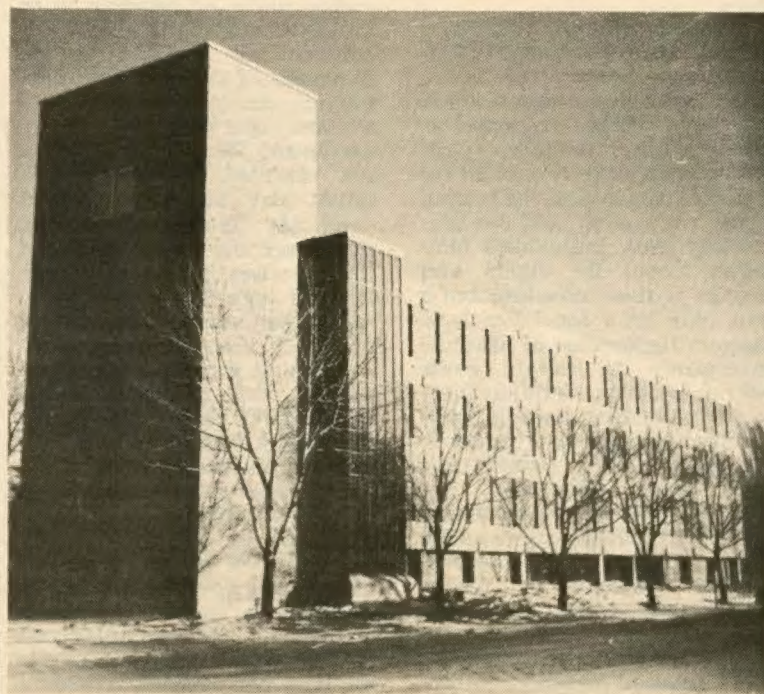
The situation regarding the space problem at Loyola was described by the registrar, John Noonan, as "pretty desperate."

His office is preparing for a projected enrollment of 1400 freshmen next year. One of the several committees studying the problem feels Loyola's existing facilities will accommodate only 750.

With the Jesuits tentatively scheduled to move into their new residence at the beginning of next year, approximately 16,000 sq. ft. will become available in the administration building.

"If finances are available," said Mr. Noonan, "the tower could be converted in plenty of time to receive next year's freshmen." He feels this added space would do much to alleviate the problem.

However, the registrar emphasized that he is speaking only in terms of space available for classroom seats. This does not take into account the space needed for eating facilities, washrooms, or any other similar facilities.



## UNB sit-in cops out

FREDERICTON (CUP) - Members of the board of governors at the University of New Brunswick had to be carried over the outstretched bodies of twelve protestors sitting in at the board's meeting Tuesday (Oct 8).

It took seven burly campus security officers to convoy the governors over the students.

The twelve had been picketing outside the old Arts Building, site of the session, when they were invited in to present their views on the Strax suspension.

After fifteen minutes inside the chamber, they were told the case couldn't be discussed until a sub-committee report (the one Strax called a "kangaroo court" last Wednesday) was presented. They were then shown the door.

Stunned by the sudden and inexplicable turn of events, the twelve linked arms and sat down in the doorway, refusing to allow the governors an exit when the meeting broke up two hours later.

One governor decided he didn't need any help from security police. He just lifted one demonstrator by the scruff of the neck and shook him. He was pulled off but broke free and did it again.

Meanwhile, concern over the physics professor's suspension has led several CNB professors to establish a legal aid fund for all Canadian faculty members and students whose "academic rights are violated".

It has asked for donations to support Strax and says the money left over from his case will be used to form the nucleus of a fund to be administered by the Canadian Union of Students and the Canadian Association of University Teachers.

A release handed out by the committee said all donations should be mailed to "The Academic Freedom Fund, PO Box 1582, Fredericton, NB."

The sit-in at Liberation 130 heads into its fourteenth day and for the first time in the lengthy period there are no rumours or threats of police or counter-demonstrator action.

The sit-in is protesting the suspension, which administration president Colin MacKay said was for Strax's disruption of "the operations of the university, particularly the library."



MEET GWEN - the NEWS mascot. Staffers beware, watch your step, and close that door!



## Warriors face Gaiters in crucial test

Undisputed possession of first place is on the line in the Eastern Section of the Central Canada Intercollegiate Football Conference Saturday afternoon at Loyola when the circuits two undefeated teams, Loyola College Warriors and Bishop's University Gaiters, lock horns. The outcome could go a long way in deciding the sectionnal champion.

Both teams boast identical 2 - 0 won-lost records so the encounter shapes up as a crucial test. Loyola Head Coach George Dixon will be relying on rookie QB Dave Golding's strong arm and the catching of All-Star Dwayne Dudgeon. Halfbacks Ron Sekeres and Frankie Belvedere will complement the power running of Kenny Sears.

Out Lennoxville way, head mentor Bruce Coulter is drilling his squad this week in the punishing ground attack that has been its trademark to date. Most of the ball carrying duties are handled by two freshmen, Ron Perowne from Lower Canada College, and Larry Smith of Hudson High School, two local products who were recruited right from under the noses of the Warriors. Both were instrumental in the Gaiters' two victories.

Praised by the coaching staff after viewing the game films were QB Gary Plante who was impressive in his brief appearance. Line coach Tony Pajackowski lauded the fine play of Steve Niemirowski, offensive tackle Len Swanson and defensive end Brian Marcil. Center Les Pantel filled in ably for the injured George Schwalb.

Claude Beaudry, Belvedere, Bob Miele and Schwalb are all nursing bruises from the Pier Four Brawl of last weekend, but unseen but indispensable Trainer Ed Nowalkowski expects to have everyone at full speed come kick-off time.

A half time show in the form of a pipe band (skirts and all) has been arranged to keep the frat boys from getting overly ram-bunctious.

Game time is 2 p.m.



Golding and Dixon mull next move

### Weekend action

The soccer Warriors travel 12 noon here at Loyola, so one to St. Jean this afternoon for their return engagement with the cadets of CMR. Loyola won the first encounter 10 days ago and hope to repeat, thereby upping their record to 3 - 0.

Saturday afternoon they meet the Macdonald Aggies out at the St. Anne de Bellevue pitch. Harry Hus's Jay Vee squad will tangle with the University of Sherbrooke Varsity in a return match at brooke.

Meanwhile, the grid Braves take on the McGill Indians tomorrow at 10:30 A.M. in Molson Stadium. They will have to make do without power fullback Dave Zappia, who was promoted to the Varsity following his good showing last week against Sherbrooke.

Articles by Terry Pye

### Big rookie crop

## Hockey Warriors open camp

Head hockey coach Dave Draper welcomed sixty-odd players to the opening of training camp yesterday and is looking forward to another banner year. "There are eighteen positions on the team and they're all open," he declared.

Draper has a plethora of talent returning from last year's championship squad, OSL winners and runner-ups in the national finals. Heading the list of seven forward, four defense and two goalie incumbents are all-Canadians Bill Doyle and Captain Chris Hayes.

New faces in camp include Bruce Wickham, a transfer student from St. FX, Alain Tremblay, a center who toiled for CMR last season, and Johnny Taylor, former Junior Canadian and McGill player. Ronnie Lach, out of hockey the past few seasons in favor of skiing, is making a comeback attempt.

From the boondocks of Northern Ontario Draper has flushed out a much-sought-after netmin-

der, Pat Grace of Sudbury. Quite a few colleges were after Grace's services and Pat seems happy with the choice he made.

The Lachute area has furnished still another of the Lowe clan, this one Richard, Mike's brother, and the word on him is that he is fast. Mike had better look out for his job.

Returnees include Steve Sanderson, John 'Orlando' Donnelly and Mike Lecour from the defensive corps, and forwards Artie Thomas, Dan McCann, Bernie Austin, Bob Jastremski, Pete Morin and Mike Lowe. Brian Hughes and Andy Molino will fight it out for goaltender duties. John Hutton is given a good chance to make the jump from JV.

Draper is not one to have his charges skate and drill for a week before hitting starts. The squad will hold a scrimmage tomorrow morning at 10 A.M. and should give some indication of the season to follow. The

Intra Squad game is set for October 25th.

A news release is expected shortly to announce a replacement for Jay Vee coach Nick Ardanaz who recently tendered his resignation. Nick accepted the post of Director of Adult Education in Pointe Claire and had to drop his coaching duties.



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### Intramural co-ordinator named

The Athletic Department has announced the appointment of Alex Sidorenko to the newly-created post of Co-ordinator of Men's Intramural Athletics. Sidorenko is the Jay Vee basketball coach and previous to his arrival at Loyola was associated with the successful YMCA and YMHA quintets.

Alex will work in close liaison with Pat Donvito, convener of

Intramural activity on campus, and by this move it is hoped to combine professional know-how with student creativity. In his first move, Sidorenko announced that free skating will begin on Tuesday, with students permitted to play shinny from 9 A.M. to 12 noon any day of the week.

The Intramural hockey schedule will commence once football and soccer come to an end.

## VARIETE SYMPHONIQUE!

Montreal's annual blast put on by the Junior Committee of the Montreal Symphony Orchestra.

A turned-on evening with fashions by Le Château and a psychedelic Place des Arts.

Brasserie and degustation de vins et fromage...

This year for the first time, 300 student tickets at \$15. per couple (regular \$25.). Write Douglas Leopold, Junior Committee, Montreal Symphony Orchestra, Place des Arts, Montreal 129.



"McGill Reporter"

## Stacks remain on stands

MONTREAL - The McGill administration's latest attempt to bridge the "communications gap" with its students hasn't turned out to be as sturdy a link as administrators would like it to be.

Originally named the Phoenix, the administration's weekly newspaper with a yearly budget of \$86,000 adopted the name of "McGill Reporter" when administrators felt the meaning of Phoenix - rising from the ashes - was too radical.

The Reporter appeared recently containing complete minutes of the McGill senate, elaborate promos on campus activities and reports of committees.

The paper has more than its share of troubles.

First impressions of the Reporter likened it to a journal of biophysics and it was probably not read more avidly. It suffered from too predictable layout and small type. Stacks of the paper remained on the stands long after McGill's other papers (now at least five weeklies and one daily in an escalating paper war to print the "truth") disappeared.

The only section in easily readable print was a two-page pullout on the new titles available from the McGill University Press.

Content elsewhere ranged from the hum-drum to the unreadable - including a lengthy piece containing "radical suggestions for the future" with a most singular understanding of the word "radical" and complete text of the principal's welcome to freshmen.

Campus reaction to the paper, as far as it can be gauged, is unenthusiastic. Layout and body type were built-in deterrents to potential readers. One student, apparently determined to read the senate minutes, was seen using a magnifying glass.

The paper has hired a full-time cartoonist (at generous salary) lured away from the Reader's Digest and a slew of people from the Columbia school of journalism.

Student leaders have called the effort a colossal waste. They think the money can be better spent elsewhere, particularly in face of McGill's desperate need for money aggravated by the Quebec government's priority for French-speaking universities.

Memorial University's Principal:

## Not worried about rioting

MONTREAL - The principal of Memorial University of Newfoundland isn't as worried about rioting students as he is about those who "op out, do nothing at all or gently sniff flowers."

Lord Taylor of Harlow told a Montreal Rotary Club that he was confident that open doors, plenty of communication channels and decentralization would keep his students from following the rapical path.

In fact, he says students have the right to protest: "Students have the right to demonstrate for political causes just like any other citizen."

The good lord would even like to join. As he said: "As I watched students demonstrate at Memorial I thought that 40 years ago I should have been with them, just as 40 years hence they will be pillars of the establishment."

The gentle administrator will be best remembered by his students for his handling of a student boycott of freshmen admission ceremonies two weeks ago. Ever consistent, Taylor threatened all 16 members of the student council with "the gravest personal consequences" for leading the action, a protest against a foundation year program for weaker students.

Describing council's actions as "wicked and evil", Taylor warned the errant youths that their "fathers would be ashamed". Earlier in the summer, Taylor told two student councillors any leader of a campus demonstration would be expelled.

"When you reach the world of grown-ups," said Taylor, "you will understand that you can't have everything your own way."

Ah, the dangers of being a flower-sniffer in Newfoundland.

# WORLD CAMPUS

from  
the news  
services  
of  
CANADIAN  
UNIVERSITY  
PRESS

Want answers from Trudeau

## Loan situation protest

REGINA - Over 1,500 chanting University of Saskatchewan students marched here to protest problems in student loans. They wanted answers from Prime Minister Trudeau (here to unveil a statue of Louis Riel) and provincial premier Ross Thatcher.

All they got in reply was rhetoric from Trudeau and a conspicuous absence from (close-down-the-university-at-first-sign-of-demonstration) Thatcher.

Some students had seen the demonstration as a chance to force Thatcher to make good on his summer promise to close Saskatchewan's universities at the first sign of activism.

The students, the largest student demonstration ever held in this prairie province, were mainly from the Regina campus of the University of Saskatchewan but over a hundred Saskatoon demonstrators travelled to join the march.

The crowd followed a huge Canadian flag and bristled with signs reading "Toss Ross (Thatcher)", "We want loans", "A free university in a free society" and "Just society just for the rich".

Trudeau told the students they were "selfish" to ask that student loans be made to all academically qualified students. Trudeau then said governments just can't go ahead and print money and said society as a whole bears the financial burden of education.

Seing his comments were bouncing off the demonstrators, the PM retreated behind "education is a provincial matter - I'm sure you get the message" and tootled off to the airport.

Thatcher never appeared but an aide said he would speak to the students "at a later date." At that point, however, he wanted to see Trudeau off at the airport.

Trudeau spoke to the crowd for about ten minutes.

Dave Sheard, president at Regina, presented a brief to Thatcher and Trudeau outlining student concern with inadequacies in the student loan program.

Afterwards, Sheard said he was disappointed with Trudeau's reply but was happy with the turnout and conduct of the march.

The demonstration was in the most part peaceful, though brief shoving narred proceedings for a little while.

The crowd parted for the official party on its way to the airport and broke up soon afterward.

Historic meeting

## Free course choice decision

TORONTO - An historic meeting of the University of Toronto faculty council decided students should be allowed free choice of courses leading to a degree.

The meeting was the first ever opened to spectators and also the first with students sitting in council.

However, if U of T student president Steven Langdon has his way there will be more historic meetings in the near future.

Langdon said 16 students on the 1,000 member council reflected "the obscene situation that exists in this university." Changes in the university, Langdon said, should be devised by a joint committee of 10 students and 10 faculty.

The proposals the council faced yesterday were devised by a faculty-only committee headed by faculty dean A.D. Allen.

Wednesday's meeting was attended by 250 members of the council, and all 16 student representatives. Over 250 students watched the proceedings.

**New York**

## Columbia Commission Report

NEW YORK - The Cox Commission, established to study the Columbia University revolt last spring, lashed out at the university administration and New York police force in its report.

The administration, the report said, "conveyed an attitude of authoritarianism and invited mistrust."

Headed by Archibald Cox, a professor at the Harvard Law School and former U.S. Solicitor General, the commission cited instances of student provocation, but stressed it was "in no way commensurate with the brutality of the police."

Student rebels were also condemned for their "disruptive tactics". The report warned the survival of the "free university" depends upon "the entire community's active rejection of disruptive demonstrations."

Widespread support of the demonstration was present from the beginning and did not develop after police action.

The violence resulted from administration and police "miscalculations" of the number of students occupying the buildings and the mistaken belief that police would meet no resistance from students outside the buildings.

The revolt was fed by inconsistent administration actions on what sort of demonstration was acceptable on campus.

**Mississippi**

## Ban attempt foiled

UNIVERSITY, Miss. For the second time in two years, a federal court restraining order has been invoked by the University of Mississippi students in order to bring invited speakers onto the Ole Miss campus.

The order was issued at students' request by federal judge William C. Keady to prevent the Mississippi State Board of Trustees from using their speaker ban to bar civil rights leader Charles Evers from an Oct. 2 speaking engagement.

Evers had been invited by the university's Young Democrats and Students for Humphrey-Muskie chapters. Evers, who flew from Los Angeles to give the speech when he heard of the ban and the countermanding order, called the Board action "a slap in the face of all young Mississippi whites."

The speaker ban invoked by the trustees requires that all speakers invited to the campus of any state-supported school "must first be investigated and approved by the head of the institution involved, and the names of invited speakers must be filed with the Board." (Peter Fortune, Ole Miss chancellor, was not responsible for this instance, according to the trustees.)

**Minnesota**

## Censorship battle won

MINNEAPOLIS "The Student as Nigger", a California professor's by-now famous essay on the state of American students, won another censorship battle this week at the University of Minnesota.

The article, which lambastes teachers for treating students like slaves and students for sitting still for such second-class status, was originally written two years ago by Gerald Farber, an English professor at California State College, and was first printed in a Los Angeles underground paper.

Since then it has brought censorship problems to a number of campus newspapers which have reprinted it for their readers, because of its use of the word "nigger" and of selected profanity.

Six instructors of freshman English at Minnesota added the essay to their course reading lists, calling it well-written and a good comment on student reactions. English department Chairman J.W. Clark thought differently.

In a memo to English instructors last week, Clark banned the use of the essay in English classes, saying he thought its language "imprudent" and fearing that it would offend some students and their parents.

Several of the teachers who wanted to use the article in their classes said they thought the objection to language invalid, since many other books and poems used in the courses contain similar language.